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MAO REJECTS INVITATION TO PARLEY WITH CHIANG

Hurley Flying to Yenan to Urge Reconsideration by Communist Leader

It is reliably reported in Chungking on August 17 that the communist leader Mao Tse-tung has declined General Chiang Kai-shek's invitation to discuss means of coping with the differences between the Chungking Government and the Chinese Communists, also that Major General Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, will fly to Yenan to urge Mao to reconsider, according to a Chungking dispatch to Lisbon. Yenan is of course the capital of Communist China.

If the Communist leader should change his mind about the meeting it is reported that Mr. Hurley will accompany him back to Chungking.

Armed Clashes Occur

Fresh armed clashes have occurred between the Chungking and Yenan forces on the question of taking over the peace zones, and the latest report from Chungking states that General Chiang Kai-shek on August 15 broadcast an appeal to Mao Tse-tung, Chief of the Central Political Bureau of Yenan, to visit Chungking immediately for a discussion of means to solve the situation, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 16.

General Chiang some time ago issued instructions that the negotiations with the Japanese Forces for the taking over of the peace zones should be conducted by Chungking and that any independent action in this connection by the Chinese Communist army was prohibited. However, the Chinese Communist army defied those instructions and in the name of General Chu Teh, Commander of the 18th Army Corps, formally made public their rejection of General Chiang's instructions. As a result, the situation showed signs of aggravation.

A broadcast from Yenan announced that Chu Teh, in a memorandum dispatched to the ambassadors at Chungking of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, claimed that Yenan had the right to dispatch a delegation to participate in the coming armistice negotiations with the Japanese Forces and that Yenan would interpose an objection to the conclusion of any protocol or treaty without its consent. As a basis for this assertion, Chu Teh pointed out that in the resistance against Japan the Communist army fought 69 per cent of the Japanese Army and 95 per cent of the Nanking Peace Army.

A Reuters dispatch dated August 16, quotnig a Chungking report that reached New York, reported that a clash had occurred between the guerrilla units of Chungking and Chinese Communist forces at Tsingtao and Tientsin. It added that the confrontation between Chungking and Yenan over the question of taking over the peace zones from the Japanese was being aggravated.

CURZON LINE ADOPTED

Russia and Poland Also Agree on Occupation Compensation

Russia and Poland have signed a "Treaty on the Polish-Soviet frontier and an agreement on compensation for damages caused by German occupation," according to a Domei Stockholm report dated August 17 quoting a Moscow message.

The treaty was signed on August 16, the report said, after two days negotiations in which Polish President Boleslaw Bierut and Prime Minister Edward Osubka-Morawski participated. The treaty established the Curzan line as the boundary except for a few deviations "in Poland's favor," the report said.

The agreement on compensation permits Poland to receive 155 per cent of the reparations that Soviet will receive from Germany and Poland in return will supply Russia with a certain amount of coal until the beginning of 1946, the report said.

The first precise indication from any official Allied source of the length of occupation of Germany is given in the Soviet-Polish treaty published on Friday,, a Reuters report reaching Stockholm said.

Reuters said the treaty contained in the clauses dealing with deliveries of coal by the Polish Government to the Soviet authorities. Although there have been hints by various Allied leaders that the occupation would be lengthy the agreement fixes the minimum of five years for Russian occupation to be followed by an undefined period described as "subsequent years of occupation."

China Reds Demand That America Stop Lend-Lease to Chiang

Commander Chu Teh of the Chinese Communist 18th army, in a note to the ambassadors of the three countries, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, in Chungking requested that the Chinese Communist army be represented at the signing of the agreement of the Japanese surrender to the Allied Forces and also that in order to check the dangers of internal disturbance the lend-lease of arms and the supply of materials to the Chungking regime be suspended, according to a Yenan radio report of August 16, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on August 1.

BRITAIN IS FACING DROP IN ITS DOLLAR RESERVE

Big Problem Faced By Country As Stoppage of Lend-Lease Deliveries Expected Soon

Britain faced a critical drop in dollar reserve as it was expected in London that lend-lease deliveries will be sharply reduced and may soon disappear altogether, according to the London Economist in a report reaching Stockholm.

The difference to British imports will clearly be considerable, the magazine said. Most raw materials were taken off the lend-lease list at the beginning of the year and are already being paid for, but food the journal said, is an important lend-lease item and in many cases is unobtainable from anywhere but the United States.

Moreover, the Economist added, the return of United States forces from Britain and other parts of the sterling area will remove the largest source of dollars. , Britain is faced with a sharp increase in dollar requirements and a simultaneous sharp fall in dollar earnings.

The Economist pointed out that the dollar reserve which had been gradually built up over the last two years is not large enough to last more than a very few months in these new conditions. The magazine predicted that in the absence of further United States assistance to tide over the awkward period until dollar requirements fall through, and the availability of supplies elsewhere and dollar earnings rise through the resumption of exports, drastic reductions in some categories of imports may be necessitated.

More than ever in the next few months, British economy will likely be dominated by the fact that "we are terribly short of dollars," the Economist concluded.

OCCUPATION ZONES FIXED BY ALLIES IN GERMANY

The four major Allies in the war against Germany — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—officially announced on Wednesday, August 15, the boundaries of their respective occupation zones in Germany according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

Reportedly the cutting-up of Germany followed the anticipated lines, the report said.

The British forces will occupy the industrially rich Ruhr and France will get the southern half of the Rhineland province. The American zone is a substantial portion of southern Germany including all or most of the provinces of Bavaria, Wurttemburg, Hesse and Hesse Nassau. The provincial capitals of Darmstadt in Hesse, Karlsruhe in Baden and Stuttgart in Wurttemberg are in the American zone and Cologne in the British-occupied upper Rhineland.

Under the terms of the Potsdam proclamation the Polish Provisional Government will administer the former German territories east of the line running south from the Baltic Sea just west of Swinemunde along the Oder River to Neisse then westward to the Czechoslovakian border. The Poles will also occupy all of East Prussia not assigned to Russia at Potsdam, including the former free city of Danzig.

The Russian zone in addition to the area around Koenigsberg in East Prussia runs westward from the new Polish boundary to a line along the western borders of Mechlenburg, Saxony and Thuringia and from the Baltic in the north to a line running along the southern Thuringian border to the Czech frontier in the south.

Berlin, included in the Russian zone, will be occupied and administered jointy by the four Allies.

The British will occupy northwestern Germany including the provinces of Schleswig Holstein, Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen, Oldenburg, Schaumburg Lippe, Brunswick Lippe, Westphalia and the northern half of the Rhineland.

NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED BY SHIGEMITSU

First Step Toward New Future Is to Carry Out Provisions Of Potsdam Declaration

At the first press interview with Japanese correspondents connected with the Foreign Office at the Kazan Kaikan on Saturday afternoon, after his assumption of the Foreign portfolio in the Higashikuni Cabinet, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu expressed his unreserved opinion on the path of Japan's foreign policy.

In the course of his statement, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stressed the following four points: (1) Observe the Imperial Rescript (2) Quickly change your way of thinking to meet the new situation (3) Judge the situation sternly and don't take it easy, and (4) Face the present situation with vigor.

He further said:

"The Japanese as a whole seem to have been thinking that their government's foreign policy can be executed easily. They have been guilty of wishful thinking. If there are people who are still dreaming a vain dream that good times are ahead after the termination of war, in spite of the steern reality of defeat, it will be impossible for this country to pave the way for a really bright future. We must read the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration again and again and have firm determination and courage to cope with the situation to come.

"I refrain from commenting here broadly and deeply on the meaning of the present war, but it can be said that Japan has really reaped some benefits, namely, the firm conviction that this country will be able to reconstruct herself by maintaining friendly relations with the nations of the world. Of course, this can only be realized through hard efforts. Another benefit gained from the present war is that a principle based on amity and friendship is asserting itself strongly among the Japanese in their relations with the East Asiatic nations. Our future efforts must be directed toward the materialization of these policies.

"With manliness Japan must carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. This will be the first step for the building of a new Japan. The present situation is no doubt grave, but there have been times in the past when Japan has emerged successfully from critical situations. The Meiji Restoration is one instance. Our mind is really filled with indescribable feelings over the present situation. However we should recall the national solidarity around the Emperor Meiji at the time of the Meiji Restoration, and gain strength to make our future bright through progress and hard work so that the world at large will receive Japan with sympathetic understanding."

ADDRESSES VOLUNTEERS

Nishio Gives Stirring Message to Corps Members in Tokyo

General Toshizo Nishio Commander of the National Volunteer Corps in the Metropolis, issued the following notice to the members of his corps on August 16:

"Three months have already elapsed since the formation of the National Volunteer Corps and the system and other measures of the Corps have been completed. The Corps was about to start its activities in earnest. At this juncture, the gracious Imperial Rescript terminating the war was proclaimed.

"We are filled with trepidation at receiving the Imperial Rescript and are overwhelmed with shame in the light of the mission of the National Volunteer Corps. However, it cannot be helped after all that the situation has come to such a pass.

"The members of the National Volunteer Corps are requested to endure the unendurable and refrain from doing anything that will give great anxiety to His Majesty the Emperor. All members should live up to the August Wishes of His Majesty the Emperor."

Olympic Site Mooted

When and where the next Olympic Games will be held is expected in New York to be decided at the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in London next week, it is disclosed in a New York dispatch reaching Lisbon, dated August 16. According to the report Avery Brundage, United States delegate, has sailed for England to attend the meeting.

Truman Bares Plan on Occupation of Japan; Length of Time Depends on Japanese People

President Truman told a press conference on Thursday that "Japan will be occupied so long as is necessary and that the length of occupation will entirely depend upon the Japanese demonstrating that they can be trusted as a peaceful people," according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington wire.

President Truman indicated that Japan "will not be divided" into occupation zones as was Germany. "The situation there is different rom that in Europe," he said and he saw no necessity for the establishment of zones.

The President also said that the occupation forces in Japan would be drawn from all major Allies, but these troops will be under the supreme command of General Douglas MacArthur. If necessary General MacArthur may be given a political adviser in connection with his occupation duties, Truman said.

Answering questions on foreign affairs, the President said there had been talk of the Korean situation at the meeting in Potsdam and it was his belief that the Cairo declaration which ultimately would make Korea free and independent would be carried out. There was no talk at Potsdam, he said, regarding the fate of Hongkong.

The outlines for an administrative policy in Japan have reportedly been drawn up by the U.S. Government, according to a UP dispatch from Washington relayed to the Yomiuri-Hochi through Zurich on August 15. More than 2,000 specially trained American civil administrators are in readiness to carry out the administrative policy, adds the report.

However, the administration to be effected will be only during the initial period of occupation and on this point the American authorities stress that it differs widely from the policy carried out in Germany.

STABILIZATION IS AIMED OF PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

Finance Minister Tsushima Explains Policies on Pressing Problems

The Finance Ministry will concentrate its efforts on the stabilization of the people's livelihood, declared the new Finance Minister, Juichi Tsushima, in a press interview Friday afternoon. In reply to questions posed, Mr. Tsushima had the following to say:

"The Japanese race will never perish. We will remove the unhealthy and impure things of the past and construct a new and balanced Japan. I intend to take up work in the mental frame of starting out in a new era.

"Inflation usually crops up immediately after the conclusion of war or several years thereafter. Accordingly, if proper and thorough measures are taken at this time, it can be prevented to a certain extent. What is essential in this regard is the wholesale cooperation of the people. Every department of the Government is also called upon to concentrate efforts on this problem.

"I should like to concentrate my efforts on the stabilization of the people's livelihood, for instance, such as relief for the war sufferers, replenishment of clothes, rebuilding of houses, bettering food supplies, and other such matters.

"Release of funds for the production of living necessities will never give rise to inflation. Absorption of funds, of course, is necessary. In this connection, I should like to utilize idle materials or stored goods, and I am racking my brains in accordance with this policy.

"Full protection will be given to people who have deposits and other savings in the banks. There will absolutely be no resort to a moratorium. Men who have hitherto been engaged in other pursuits will now return to banking institutions and I wish the people to trust the financial organs which have the backing of the State.

"In regard to exchange, currency and general economy, the factors bearing on international economy have become very important. I should like to take the domestic and foreign situations into consideration and take proper measures at proper times.

"Unity between the Government and the people has often been advocated, but it does not seem to have met with complete success. Hereafter, complete unity is essential in order to pass through the difficult situation. If any practicable idea or view exists in civilian circles, I wish I could have it and to adopt it if found proper and effective."

Soong in Washington

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, arrived in Washington on Thursday for consultation with President Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes, according to an August 17 Lisbon report quoting a Washington dispatch. Soong was accompanied by a staff of eight and was greeted at the airfield by Chinese officials and delegates from the State Department headed by Stanley Woodroy, Chief of the Protocol Division.

Remains in Active Service

Simultaneous with the formation of the Cabinet, Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni was to retire from the Army. However, as concurrent War Minister, he will remain in active service, according to an announcement made on Friday.

TAMON MAEDA CHOSEN MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Reconstruction of Japan's New Culture Is Stressed at Press Interview

Tamon Maeda, former Chairman of the Hokuriku Regional Administrative Council, now defunct, was appointed Education Minister of the Higashikuni Cabinet at an installation ceremony at 1 30 p.m. in the Imperial Palace on Saturday. As a result, Kenzo Matsumura, Welfare Minister and concurrently Education Minister, was relieved of his concurrent post.

Mr. Maeda, 62 years old, was a deputy-mayor of Tokyo under the late Mayor Count Shimpei Goto. Later, he was appointed Government delegate to the International Labor Bureau at Geneva. In 1928, Mr. Maeda became an editorial writer for the Asahi Shimbun, but 10 years later resigned and went to America as Director of the Japan Cultural Hall in New York. Immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he returned home. In 1943, he was appointed Governor of Niigata Prefecture and Chairman of the Hokuriku Regional Administrative Council, from which latter post he resigned in June this year following establishment of the Hokuriku Regional Government-General.

In a press interview arranged on Saturday shortly after his assumption of the portfolio, Mr. Maeda said:

"The war is over, but the situation is still in emergency. The paramount educational policy to cope with this situation is to materialize the Imperial Rescript granted in connectoin with the war termination and the radio message broadcast by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni. Nothing on educational affairs is referred to in the Potsdam Declaration, but, broadly speaking, this Declaration may contain something contrary to Japanese educational policy. Without waiting for possible interference from the Allied nations, Japan wishes to go ahead in shaping a new educational policy. The safeguarding of Japan's fundamental character and its contribution to world peace as well as the construction of firm culture involving the promotion of physical development and study of natural science must be the new guiding policies. By expansion of scientific researches is not meant any countersteps to the atomic bomb, but the reconstruction of Japan's new culture through harmony of natural and human science."

HISTORY COMPILATION BODY

The Education Ministry has decided to establish the National History Compilation Board under direct control of the Education Minister. The enterprise is expected to be completed on a 15-year plan. The regulations concerning this were promulgated on Friday and went into force immediately. Simultaneously, it was announced that Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, member of the House of Peers, was appointed Honorary President of the new Board and Dr. Takao Yamada, president of the Jingu Koggakan University at Ujiyamada, Mie Prefecture, President of the Board. Taro Sakamoto, assistant professor at Tokyo Imperial University and concurrently history compiling official of the Education Ministry, also was appointed to assist Dr. Yamada concurrently.

The new enterprise is significant at a time when the safeguarding of the Empire's fundamental character is stressed and, in this connection, the Government plans to show the glorious and correct phase of the Japanese history. The inclusion of the Nihon Shoki, one of the two oldest extant historical records of this country, into the contents of the new history also will be undertaken.

WAR AND NAVY MINISTRIES CAUTION AGAINST RUMORS

Order All Fighting Units to Remain Calm and Obey Their Commanders

Warning against thoughtless conduct resulting in causing disturbances, the War and Navy Ministries issued special instructions on Saturday to all the forces requesting them to live up faithfully to the August words of His Majesty the Emperor and to manifest the true quality of the Japanese people before the eyes of the world

With the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript and the installation of a new Cabinet headed by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Japan courageously has set out on a thorny road for the rehabilitation of the country. At this important juncture, some who entertain narrow views of their own and are deluded by false speculations have spread a rumor that the Anglo-American troops had landed on Japan.

Such conduct is against the August mind and eventually leads to the loss of trust of the world. The landing of the Anglo-American and other troops is to be decided at the forthcoming armistice talks and the place and time of landing will then be designated. The mainland has not become a battlefield like Germany or divided into two opposing factors like in France. Therefore, such rumor as the landing of enemy troops is false and ridiculous.

The instructions issued simultaneously by the War and Navy Ministries in view of the prevailing false rumors follow:

"The recent step was taken in accordance with the August decision of His Majesty the Emperor. The Japanese Forces must obey His Imperial Majesty's decision and be careful not to act in accordance with their own hasty judgments or speculations. Even if their actions are spurred by their concern for the country any conduct against the Imperial mind is looked upon as unloyal. The Japanese Forces must either advance or retreat at the August command of His Imperial Majesty. Under His Imperial Majesty's order, the Japanese Forces met death on Attu Island of the Aleutian Group and others defending Guadalcanal Island withdrew from the island leaving their fallen comrades behind The Japanese Forces, nay, all Japanese must act in obedience to the August order, regardless of their own views or judgments.

The Japanese Forces must act carefully not to lose the trust of the world. The loss of trust means the loss of faith in Japan by the nations of the world. Thoughtless actions will increase the August concern for the people's privations and difficulties.

The Japanese Forces must act in strict observance of military discipline; thus, to demonstrate the sterling quality of the Japanese Forces even under the most unfavorable conditions. The Japanese Forces are requested to act so as not to harm the tradition and honor of the Japanese Army and Navy which have been handed down through the last 70 years. By doing so, they will be able to give a model spirit of fighting men to the world.

Such false rumors that the American fleet has arrived at Osaka Bay or Sagami Bay and the landing started, may become rampant in these critical times. Therefore, in order to combat such rumors, all units are urgently requested to remain calm and act in obedience to the commanders.

VIET NAM TO FIGHT ON

People Urged to Defend Empire's New-Found Freedom

The Viet Nam Empire, which attained independence in the final stages of the War of Greater East Asia, will defend its independence in spite of the sudden change in the war situation, according to a Domei dispatch from Hanoi on August 17. The Viet Nam Government, relative to this, made the following statement on August 16.

"The people of Viet Nam were for many years crushed under the oppressive rule of the French and we are determined that we will not come under their control again. Today faced with the country's greatest danger, every youth organization, all government and civilian bodies, political parties and the whole nation must unite as one body to defend the independence of our fatherland and fight to sweep away French influence.

"With the spirit of sacrifice, each and every one must be prepared to exert the utmost for the fatherland. At the moment of crisis, all must serve, putting their lives at stake for the defense of the fatherland. Strengthen national solidarity and refrain from violence."

Prime Minister Urges Dropping Prejudices, Bureaucratic Ideas

Prime Minister H. I. H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni gave the following instructions to Tokisaburo Shiobara, president of the Communications Board, and some 40 other officials of the Chokunin rank at his official residence at 2 p.m. Saturday: "When I was ordered to form a new Government on Thursday, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to order me to respect the Imperial Constitution and the Imperial Rescript. Keeping in mind the August words, I should like to direct the Government administration. I request all of you to remember the August words and forge ahead to construct a new Japan by eliminating bureaucratic shortcomings and giving up prejudices so as to place the Imperial mind at ease."

HOSTILITIES IN PACIFIC OFFICIALLY END AUG. 15

U.S. War, Navy Departments Order Forces to Cease Operations Against Japan

On August 15 the United States War and Navy Departments issued orders to the entire American air forces to stop operations against Japan. In accordance with the order Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, at noon the same day ordered the forces under his command to cease hostilities against Japan. Thus has come about the end of all positive hostilities between Japan and the enemy in the war theater of the Pacific.

From the point of view of international law the state of hostilities between Japan and the enemy will continue in existence until the signature of a truce between them. The truce will be made at a place designated by the enemy. There the military representative of Japan will go and receive the instructions of the enemy regarding the time for the formal cessation of hostilities on all fronts, the disarming of the Japanese Forces, the surrender of Japanese warships, airplanes and other arms, the disposal of the Japanese fleet, the return of war prisoners in Japanese hands, the spot where the occupation army is to land, and the area which is to be in guarantee occupation. He will then sign the truce agreement.

According to this agreement the forces or America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking will advance into the Japanese mainland. Japan will have to give the occupation army facilities for getting in their requirements, also their quarters and supplies of foodstuffs.

The enemy is to land on the Japanese mainland not as a fighting force but as an army advancing into the mainland under the terms of an agreement. Thus one will be going far in thinking that the Americans in the occupation army, for example, will act directly in commandeering provisions, houses, and supplies for civilian consumption or seize bank deposits.

When the truce agreement is signed, negotiations will start for the conclusion of an armistice. The negotiations will be carried on between the Japanese plenipotentiary and the representative of the command of the enemy. They will center about details such as the area which is to be in guarantee occupation and the enforcement of the claims of the enemy under the Potsdam Declaration including the institution of a system of free elections, revision of school text-books, official recognition of political parties, and the facilities to be given to the occupation army.

The time which is to intervene between the conclusion of the truce and the armistice is a period during which the Japanese people will have to endure. During this period the Japanese sovereignty will be in part restricted by the command of the occupation army. With the conclusion of the peace treaty Japan will recover her full sovereignty.

ALLIED DELEGATES SET FOR MANILA CONFERENCE

U.S., British, Australian Missions Arrive—Security Orders Lifted in Hawaii

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Manila announced on Friday night the arrival in Manila of special military missions from the U.S. War Department, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander of the Southeast Asia Command, and the Australian army, it is reported from Lisbon.

The announcement said they had arrived "to participate in the Allied activities"—presumably to take part in the forthcoming conference dealing with the surrender of the Japanese armed forces.

Representatives from the U.S. War Department are Brigadier General C. I. Dasher and J. B. Stadler, the report said. The Australian army mission includes General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the Australian ground forces, and Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Dwyer, Blamey's military assistant.

Heading the delegation from Admiral Lord Mountbatten's Headquarters are Major General W. R. C. Penney, Mountbatten's personal representative, Brigadier General Thomas S. Timberman and R. A. F. Air Commander W. A. D. Brook. Also included in the Southeast Asia party were Colonels C. T. Mieford-Slade and Lieutennat Colonels D. W. B. Maughan and L. Hicks.

U.S. Army officials announced on Friday that the famed "blackhawk" 86th Division and the first combat outfit returned home from the European theater of operations will be sent to the Pacific, according to a San Francisco report reaching Lisbon.

The War Department release said that the 86th Division is one of the several divisions which are going to the Pacific at the request of General Douglas MacArthur in connection with the occupation and disarmament of Japan.

Restrictions Off in Hawaii

Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, Junior Commander of the U.S. Navy's Hawaiian Department, announced on Friday that all security orders have been rescinded thus removing the last of the wartime military restrictions from Hawaii, according to a Domei report from Lisbon. The restrictions lifted included those applying to the control of aliens military areas and security controls on transportation and inter-island travel.

DROPS CONTROL OF TIMOR

In compliance with the desire of the Portuguese Government, the Japanese Government has decided to return the administrative power of Timor Island to Portugal. Accordingly, the Japanese Government issued necessary instructions to the officials on the spot and, at the same time, notified the Portuguese Government to that effect through Japanese Minister Goro Morishima at Lisbon.

Timor Island was occupied by a Portuguese force soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. However, the Japanese Force advanced into the island for self-defense in February, 1942. At that time the Japanese Government promised the Portuguese Government that the sovereignty of Portugal in the island would be fully respected and as soon as the objective of self-defense has been attained the Japanese Force would be withdrawn from the island. Although Japan fully respected the sovereignty of Portugal she took charge of the administrative power of the island on account of the special circumstances.

Explosion in Oslo

A large number of people are believed to have been killed and many others injured when an ammunition store in the dock area of Oslo blew up at noon on Friday, is 's reported in an Oslo dispatch. The whole city was shaken and a ship is believed to have been sunk. A three-storied building was entirely disintegrated, the report said. According to the report it is impossible to say what caused the explosion at present.

Stilwell Declines Award

General Joseph Stilwell, formerly United States Army Commander in China, on Thursday declined Chungking's award of the Blue Sky and White Sun medals, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Manila dispatch. "I have not accepted any foreign decorations whatsoever" Stilwell said when informed of the award.

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The Emperor's Instructions

"Respect the Constitution; strive to control the military and to maintain public order; and thus make every effort to cope with the present situation." These were the instructions given by His Majesty the Emperor to H. I. H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni when the latter was charged with the task of forming the new Cabinet.

These Imperial instructions indicate the nature of the grave problems which confront Japan at this time of crisis, but at the same time they also clearly point out the course which the Government must take to break through this crisis. The soundness of the course enjoined by His Majesty offers an encouraging promise of eventual success whatever may be the trials which the nation must first undergo.

The maintenance of public order will undoubtedly present difficult problems in the days to come. There is bound to be a clash of divergent opinions as men of diverse temperaments attempt to bend their efforts to grapple with the unprecedented problems which face the nation. Such a clash of opinions will be all to the good if it is confined to the level of reasoned discussion out of which well-considered united action can emerge. But there is danger that in the stress of the crisis, a clash of opinion may result in a disorderly clash of premature action. Such a possiblity is rendered all the more threatening by the social unrest which is bound to occur at least to some degree when the war industries are closed down and the military forces demobilized to pour hundreds of thousands into the ranks of the unemployed. It is proper that the Government should make every effort to insure the maintenance of public order.

The control of the military presents an even greater problem. It cannot be denied that the acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation is resented by a considerable proportion of the military men. To be sure, the unequivocable command of His Imperial Majesty and a serious consideration of what is necessary for the ultimate welfare of the nation impel every loyal subject of Japan to accept the Potsdam terms without demur. But it must be a particularly bitter pill for the military men to swallow.

For, however unfavorable may have been the general trend of the war, a substantial portion of the Japanese military forces still remain intact without any experience of actual defeat on the field of battle and with their morale unimpaired. To disarm and disband these units and to watch passively while the Allied armies of occupation disembark on the soil of Japan may be too much for some of the military officers to bear. Some of the hotheads among them may allow their emotions to get the better of their judgment, and there is no telling what unfortunate incidents may occur which might endanger the present delicate situation.

The Imperial Rescript enjoining strict discipline upon the armed forces and the assumption of the concurrent post of War Minister by Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni make it certain that the greater part of the military will strictly obey the Imperial will. But even if sporadic outbreaks should occur, the Emperor's injunction to the Government to control the military assures that Japan will leave nothing undone to enforce strict compliance with the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation which she has accepted in all solemnity and good faith.

But the most significant point in the instructions of His Majesty to the new Prime Minister is the injunction to respect the Constitution. This is the foundation upon which the permanent construction of a new Japan must be based. Maintenance of order and control of the military are, after all, problems of the moment which only entail the question of means. Construction of a new Japan, however, is a problem of permanent significance which entails a question not of means but of basic policy. That the Emperor has specifically emphasized respect for the Constitution means that the new Japan will be built on a sound and progressive basis.

Although the Constitution has never been actually violated, there has undoubtedly existed in recent years a tendency to nullify the intention of some parts of the Constitution on the part of certain elements which have been influential in the affairs of state. Much of the disaster which has befallen the country may be attributed to this ignoring of the spirit of the Constitution. But in the construction of a new Japan, this mistake of the past must be corrected. The affairs of state must be conducted on a strictly legal and constitutional basis. There must be no interposition of self-appointed groups which would wield arbitrary power in defiance of the spirit of the Constitution.

This is not the time nor place for a theoretical discussion of the nature of the Japanese Constitution. But it should be noted that the Constitution clearly sets forth the relations of the Emperor to His people. The Constitution establishes beyond question the unique position of the Emperor as the sovereign in whom the Japanese nation has its very being, but at the same time it provides that the Emperor exercise His powers through the medium and with the advice and concurrence of certain organs like the Ministers of State, the Privy Council, and the Imperial Diet. The Constitution thus provides for the collaboration and participation of the people in the work of government. The Constitution of Japan is therefore a liberal and progressive document, and the Government of Japan is a constitutional government. If in the past at times the Government of Japan has seemed to be otherwise it was in contradiction to the fundamental spirit of the Constitution.

The emphasis placed by His Imperial Majesty upon respect for the Constitution, however, assures that in the construction of a new Japan there must be no deviation from the sound principles embodied in the Constitution. This emphasis upon respect for the Constitution assures that the new Japan which will eventually emerge will have a government which is in strict accord with the real principles of the Japanese State and which will therefore command the approbation and confidence of the rest of the world. The days when certain groups could circumvent the spirit of the Constitution are over, and Japan must be true to her own innate constitutional character.

Difficult as may be the problems which now confront the nation, if the Government will follow the wise and sound instructions laid down by His Imperial Majesty, the course will be open for the regeneration of Japan and its restoration to its rightful traditional glory.

FUTURE OF CIVILIAN UNITS

Home Ministry Gives Views on National Volunteer Corps, Others

Various conjectures as to the future of the National Volunteer Corps, Neighborhood Units and Air-Raid Defense Corps have been made, but the Home Ministry holds the following opinion relative to this:

As regards the National Volunteer Corps, as these were originally organized with the two objects, of having the members carry out their duties at their respective work posts and for production increase, and of restoring devastated areas, the corps will be continued not dissolved. The various Fighting Corps, however, were organized on account of the war and accordingly will be demobilized. With the exception of Railway and Communications Fighting Corps, none of the National Volunteer Corps will be switched over to the Fighting Corps.

As regards Neighborhood Units, these were established as organs of production and distribution and in future their work will become increasingly important.

Relative to Defense Corps, their work of fighting raids was an expansion of the duties of fire squads in combatting fires and floods, so that it is an accepted matter that Defense Corps should continue to function. Until orders are received from the authorities and agreement entered upon on the termination of war, vital defense workers remain as they are at present.

Factories Making Starch

Factories manufacturing starch out of sweet potatoes will be established by the Agricultural Association of Fukui Prefecture. One of them will be situated at Kitagata-mura, Sakai-gun, on a ground of 1,300 tsubo, and the other at Ashihara-cho the same district, on a ground of 1,500 tsubo. All work on them will be finished within the month. The factories will have a combined capacity for turning 600,000 kan of potatoes into starch a year.

AGE OF POETS IN JAPAN

Life Brimmed With Poetry During Tokugawa Shogunate

By HIDEO KUWAHARA

It was an age in Japan when under the reign of the Tokugawa Shogunate everyone, high and low, lived a life of comparative peace. Birds in the springtime, crickets and frogs in summer, cicadas in the first days of fall, and the rustle of snow among the pine-boughs in winter, quietly kept awake the imagination of the people of Japan, both urban and rustic. It can be said that in this halcyon milieu people felt deeply the bliss of poetry.

It was not necessary for them to write poetry in black and white. Life itself brimmed with it. And no poetry can be higher, as has been time and again emphasized of Basho, the greatest haiku poet Japan has known, than poetry lived in life itself. Basho went to Matsushima, one of the three most beautiful spots in Japan, and left the scene too impressed for words. The story is known by all. Basho travelled widely and diffused haiku poetry into every nook and dale of the land. Many, both educated and otherwise, took to the art as Americans take to poker games and Britishers to bridge.

It was eight years after Basho's death. Chiyojo was born in Ishikawa Prefecture in 1704 as an upholsterer's daughter. To make explanation simple the standard of refinement of the family could be described as having been identical perhaps to that which William Morris and John Ruskin propagated in England. Chiyojo thus enjoyed from early childhood a life full of taste and elegance.

Already at the age of seven this little girl is said to have astounded her father and those about by haiku poems whimsically jotted down now and then, just as children are wont to do at drawing. Chiyojo frequently was present at the haiku parties her father participated in; and the sensitivity of children is strung high.

At eleven, Chiyojo went as a little maid to a family loving haiku. The custom of sending children out for a certain length of time, usually until marriage time, was prevalent especially in the provinces of Japan. This was practised regardless of the family finances. It was for self-cultivation.

So for the next two or three years Chiyojo had a private tutor more or less from whom [illegible] the first standard steps [illegible]u creation. The life she was [illegible]ged to lead at this home was disciplinary as tends to be the domestic education of all girls in Japan to this day.

Chiyojo's was a sensibility and strong-mindedness given to her by birth. While resigning herself to what she was told, deep inside she was perpetually dissatisfied, little as she was. It was in her little bosom to strive always for the better, the higher. There is actually nothing novel about a dissatisfied life in such a one. One is tempted to recall poor little Cosine in "Les Miserables" when thinking about Chiyojo in her childhood days, but it was not poverty and its adherent circumstances that made Chiyojo moody sometimes and downcast, while other little girls of her own age played outside cheerfully and merrily. No one can explain the reason for this inclination. All inherent poets are fated for that—feel forlorn in the midst of many.

It is recorded that on an occasion, Rogenbo, a celebrated haiku-poet of the time of the Basho school, passed through the town in which Chiyojo lived and stopped for a few days at a hotel nearby. Hearing this Chiyojo boldly interviewed him in person. She went on her hands and knees imploring him to take her in as one of his humble pupils. Rogenbo remained unmoved, perfectly phlegmatic towards the little fanatic.

Chiyojo persisted before him. She wrote verses one after another before his very eyes, and as many times were they rejected. She sweated profusely under the heat of the sweltering summer night. Mosquitoes swarmed about her and the solitary buzz of a big, green fly would almost deafen her. How could one under such conditions be inspired to poetry; with no encouragement at all from one whom she reverred but who sprawled there before her insolent as ever, showering abuses and telling her to go home

Rogenbo in the meantime fell fast asleep. In the morning he was surprised to find Chiyojo still there clinging to the low desk, sweating, swollen with mosquite bites, haggard with endeavor. No, she would not give up, never. She had stayed up through the night, writing and scrapping what hasty lines she wrote.

In her last desperate attempt, Chiyojo managed this:

Hototogisu,
  Hototogisu tote,
    Akeni keri.

Cuckoo. Or was it
  A cuckoo, in the night.
    Alas, the sun's 'ready risen.

Chiyojo became Rogenbo's pupil. Perversity and diligence, more than the wit she exhibited, had won over Rogenbo's fancy completely. It was Rogenbo's fixed belief that gift or talent alone was insufficient to raise one to the highest heights of human worth. Zeal was the other important half of that which enabled one to climb to the top. In the eyes of Rogenbo, Chiyojo seemed to have this in her.

Chiyojo's works are frequently criticized for their harsh, ironical note. She is accused often of too natural and spontaneous. For this reason she occupies only a secondary place in the history of haiku poetry. That which is valued of Chiyojo by the majority of haiku-lovers is more the fervor with which she went about as a poetess and woman rather than the products of that apparently inconspicuous life.

Chiyojo's poetry hardly ever transcends the mundane. It seldom rises above the worldly.

Asagao ni
  Tsurube torarete
    Morai-mizu.

What! Do I have to beg
  For water. Oh, morning glory,
    Let go of the bucket-handle.

Shibukaro ka
  Shiranedo, kaki no
  Hatsu chigiri.

A notion did I feebly have,
  That this may be bitter;
    First persimmon of the year.

These two haiku are well known among the Japanese. They were written in her 19th year not long after she was married to a footman of the Kanazawa clan. Her life with the new family was not a happy one, though she devotedly served her husband and gave him a baby boy a year after the marriage. She bore all bravely, giving vent to her innermost feelings shrewdly veiled in poetry.

However, when both husband and child died one following the other six years later, Chiyojo's mourning knew no bounds. So great were her sorrows as definitely to settle her mind in becoming a nun. Though the custom is no longer prevalent today, it was the trend during the time in Japan to be married to the brother-in-law in case of the other's death. Chiyojo flatly renounced such a tradition. She had her head shaved, became a nun and devoted her entire being to the making of haiku poetry. Haiku was at last the synonym of religion for Chiyojo.

For nearly fifty years thereafter, Chiyojo led at once the sedentary life of the nun and the intense, restless life of the artist. She lived each and every moment of her life with ardor, though outwardly serene, passing away at the ripe old age of 73 in 1776.

Tsuki wo mite,
  Ware wa konoyo
    Nokashiku kana.

Moon, oh moon,
  I bid you farewell
    For the other world beyond.

was the last of her sad poems before 'crossing the bar.'

Chiyojo was a homely-looking girl, it is said. She was fat and plethoric. Once a poet-friend wrote of her:

Enten ni,
  Hi wo fukiso na
    Oni-gawara.

Pray don't burst in
  Into flames. Red tile
    Under the hot, hot sun.

to which ridicule Chiyojo rejoined with:

Hito-kakae
  Aredo, Yamagi wa
    Yanagi kana.

How big
  And how fat, A willow
    Yet a willow.

During her long years as a nun, travelling incessantly from her convent in Kanazawa to the various temples in Kyoto, Chiyojo wrote not only poetry but a book on morals called "The Book For All." This work, very carefully written, has often been alluded to as "The Great Learning For Women" (Onna-Daigaku), a gospel as it were on religious faith, poetic inspiration and ethics.

Perseverence in what one divined through the dictates of the soul, Chiyojo proclaimed, was the one and only road to Good and Salvation. She believed also that sincerity and disinterestedness were along the hard conditions which made life acceptable or rather tolerable with any degree of pleasure.

Chiyojo's teachings influenced many during her days. Her virtues were whispered from mouth to mouth, and her relations prospered as never before by virtue of her renown. Even today it is not seldom that writers and others refer to "Chiyojo of Kaga" for the fervor with which she absorbed herself in any given task; for the pleasure she took in any preoccupation; above all for the astonishingly stubborn attitude she took in sounding out the core of human feelings, though the midget products of this life-time effort has been handed down to us only fragmentarily. Chiyojo's haiku poems are gems nevertheless in their own peculiar way.

In the closing years of Chiyojo's life, Japan had been perturbed by the Western countries from a long period of peace and rest to one characterized by speed and noise, excitation and instability.

SUNTORY WHISKY
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THE LIFE OF NICHIREN

Sets Out for Further Search Of Knowledge

IV

For fifteen years following the publication of his Treatise, his life was a continuous battling with the powers and principalities of this world. He was first banished to Izu, where he remained three years, making converts in his exile. On his return to Kamakura, he was entreated by his followers to stop "warfare" and devote himself mostly to their edification; to which his decided answer was that "now in the beginning of the Latter Days, when the virulence of errors is so strong, polemic attack is a necessity as medicine to a disease at its crisis, and is a mercy, though it does not appear so." He at once resumed his old attitude,—an incorrigible priest,—heedless of the destruction now hanging over his head. One evening, when on his missionary tour with several of his disciples, he was suddenly attacked by a company of men, swords in hand. The leader of the attacking party was no other than the landlord who had determined upon the removal of the audacious renovator at the time of his proclamation of the new doctrines four years ago. Three of his disciples were killed, one priest and two laymen, in their effort to save the life of their master. Thus the sutra had its first martyrs in Japan, precious to the memory of the myriad who now put their trust in the same. Nichiren escaped with a wound in his forehead, the mark of his fidelity to the Law.

But the real crisis came in the autumn of 1271. His life had been spared thus far, for the law of the time forbade capital punishment of the priest-class; and though his impudence was now beyond forbearance, his shaven head and sacerdotal robes were his strong protection against the rigor of the law. But when nothing could prevent his vituperative attack upon the existing faiths of the land, and with them upon the authorities both civil and clerical, Hojo decided upon his being delivered to the hand of the executioner as an extraordinary measure in his special case. The so-called "Danger of the Sutra (Go-ho-nan) at Tatsunokuchi" is a most notable event in the religious history of Japan. Its historic veracity has been recently doubted; but the "danger" shorn of the miracles which later piety attached to the event, seems unquestionable. The popular account is on this wise: At the instant when the executioner lifted up his sword for the final dispatch, repetition by Nichiren of sacred words (Rin kei yok-ju-shu, Nen-pi Kwan-on-riki, To jin dan dan ye, viz: When on the scaffold life is to end, And Kwanyin's power is contemplated, The blade of the sword to pieces will crumble) from his sutra brought down a sudden gust of wind from heaven, and to the utter bewilderment of all around him, the blade was broken into three pieces, and no second stroke was possible by the paralysis of the swordsman's hand. Soon a messenger reached the spot "galloping at full speed," bringing a writ of release from Kamakura, and the cause of the sutra was thus saved.—But we can explain the incident without calling in the aid of a miracle. The superstitious fear of the executioner to put an end to the life of a man of the holy order is perfectly possible in that age. And when he saw the calm composure of the dignified priest ready to receive the fatal stroke in the attitude of offering prayer, we can well imagine the poor executioner, shaking with fear of heavenly punishment, should he be instrumental in shedding innocent blood. A similar fear must have overtaken the ruler himself who had decided upon this unprecedented execution; and he at once sent out a messenger with the sentence of exile instead of death. The escape we believe was narrow, but was perfectly natural.

The exile which was to take the place of death was a severe one. He was now carried to Sado, a forlorn island in the Japan Sea, at that time the most inaccessible part in the whole country, and the favorite place of banishment for criminals of the most offensive kind. That he survived the exile of five years in this island is a wonder. One severe winter he passed through with little beyond the mental food of his sutra. His was another conquest of mind over body, spirit over force. At the close of his banishment, he added one more province to his spiritual dominion. Ever since, Sado and the neighboring populous province of Echigo have remained fanatically loyal to his cause.

His indomitable courage and perseverance now called forth the fear and admiration of the authority at Kamakura; and this, together with the fast approaching danger from the Mongol attack in fulfillment of his prophesy of a foreign invasion, secured him permission for his return to the capital (1274). Soon after his arrival there, he obtained a charter for the free-promulgation of his doctrines in the land. Spirit conquered at last, and for seven centuries it was to be a power in the nation.

The man was now fifty-two years of age, and most of his life had been spent in vigils and battlings with the world. He was now free to speak to his countrymen; but the way in which the permission was given to that effect did not please him at all. It was fear which induced the Hojos to grant freedom, whereas he aimed at the willing acceptation of the sutra by the ruler and his people. He now began to think of retiring to a mountain after the manner of his Hindu master, there to end his days in quiet contemplation and instruction of his greatness, and the main reason of the permanence of his sect. When the world began to receive him, he left it. Here was an opportunity for stumbling for souls less than his.

But to his disciples, the removal of the interdiction of their tenets was the commencement of open aggressive actions against the adherents of the older sects. We are told of temple after temple "stormed and brought down by vocal attacks." We know what the manner of these zealots is. Each carries a drum in his hand, and all in unison repeat their prayer,—Nam-Myo-Ho-Ren-Ge-Kyo,—with five strikes to accompany its five syllables. Twenty of them is stunning to our ears, and we can well imagine the effect of hundreds of them in their new vigor and enthusiasm, going from house to house, from temple to temple, through the city of Kamakura, calling for its immediate surrender to the new faith. The zeal, the fire, the intolerance of the founder, are still distinctly visible in his disciples of today,—the only case of martial zeal in the naturally inoffensive and pessimistic religion of Buddha.

Our hero's last days were peaceful. He established himself in Mt. Minobu to the west of Mt. Fuji, and there with the splendid view of the ocean to the south, and noble mountains beside and behind him, he received the homage of his admirers from all parts of the land. H he lived to see his prophesy literally fulfilled in the great Mongol invasion of 1281, which of course increased his fame and influence considerably. The year following that great event, he was carried to Ikegami (near Omori Station) as a guest of one of his lay-disciples, and there died on the 11th day of the 10th month, 1282. His last wish was to have his doctrines preached in the imperial city of Kyoto, to have "the holy hearings" at last, and he appointed one Nizzo, then a boy fourteen years of age, for this work. One feature of his death bed scene needs our notice. They brought to him an idol of Buddha as his possible consolation in his last hours; but he beckoned with his hand to remove it at once, with evident signs of much displeasure. Then they unrolled before him a kakemono with the name of Saddharma-Pundarika Sutra written in magnificent Chinese characters. Thereto he slowly turned his body, and clasping his hands toward it, he breathed his last. A bibliolator, and not an idolator, was he.

(To Be Concluded)

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
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TO EVACUATE BLIND PEOPLE

Raid Victims To Be Also Given Aid In Starting Life Again

Under the sponsorship of the Central Association for the Blind of the War Victims' Relief Society, those who have been blinded through raids will be suitably evacuated and given guidance and aid in taking up their life again. In Tokyo alone, the number of people blinded by raids including the families of the blinded is well over several thousand. This together with the blind in other cities brings the total to a considerable number.

It is the plan of the association to disperse these people to farming villages, temples, churches, schools and private homes. At the places of evacuation the blind will be taught massaging so that by this they may earn their living while the members of their families will assist farmers and be engaged in other work in order to become self-sufficient.

Local committees and Service to the State Through Industry Associations will look after various details of employment, living, liaison between the evacuees and the local people. The evacuated blind will be limited to groups of five families. 3,000 families of the blind are expected to evacuate shortly. The expenses entailed in evacuation will as a rule be borne by the evacuating families themselves but where this is economically impossible, travel fare and a part of the living expenses for one or two months will be given. One family will be given an average subsidy of 100 yen while about 60 yen per month will be given toward living expenses.

FOOD PRODUCTION URGED

Akita Prefecture Invites Raid Sufferers to Cultivate Land

A committee has been set up in the Akita prefectural office which will be concerned to bring about a speedy realization of the program of making persons who have moved to the prefecture and suffered from the war disaster from other places settle down to cultivate the land.

The body, which is presided over by the governor of the prefecture, proposes to settle 7,000 families on cultivable lands. About 30 per cent of those who would be settled are sufferers from the war disaster from Tokyo and Yokohama.

The prefectural authorities will provide houses for the occupancy of those who will become farmers under their auspices. The agricultural associations in the prefecture will see that they have lands to cultivate. Their plan is to make a land of five tan available to each family.

Settling in Okayama

The city of Kobe has sent another 230 of its citizens in 112 families to settle in Okayama Prefecture to engage in agriculture. The first contingent of citizens migrating from the city, numbering 250, was settled in Tottori Prefecture some time ago.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

FOREIGN girl, experienced as a housekeeper and sewer, would like to work in a respectable family.
Apply Box 205, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

MEN'S suits, shoes, overcoat, gloves, portable typewriter with foodstuffs, rucksack.
Apply Box 206, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white leather shoes (almost new, size 10½ men), to exchange for foodstuffs.
Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FIVE or six-roomed semi-foreign house with garden in Tokyo or suburbs wanted by family of five adults. Reply in detail to Box 209, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A BOTTLE of John Haig (pinched bottle) for sale to the highest bidder or exchange for oil.
Apply Box 202, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits, (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and [illegible] for immediate sale.
Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 5 ft. 8 in.) with mattress, mosquito net, brass frame. Spring is in excellent condition. Bookcase 3 ft. × 2 ft. 8 in., chest 3 ft. × 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand with mirror, (2 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft.), 6 ft. × 3 ft.
Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

THREE iron folding beds, with or without mattress. Write to Y. [illegible], [illegible], Yoyogi-Hatsudai, Shibuya-ku.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 168, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in perfect condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable commodities. May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku.
Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (3-5 years old), and camp bed wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BABY'S perambulator, used ones will be accepted. Will pay good price. Apply Room No. 89, Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita, Hakone.

GREGG'S shorthand instruction text books, elementary and advanced. Also electric iron, small or medium size desired, if possible with fittings.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LINGUAPHONE language series for Russian and others. State particulars.
Apply Box 197, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: [illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tube KX 80. Will buy or exchange with classical phonograph records.
Apply Box 207, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TATAMI-OMOTE, or Japanese [illegible] carpet, sizes: 3, 6, and 4½ mat; also lock and key for bicycle. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Nippon Times

No. 16,678 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

IMPERIAL ARMED FORCES ORDERED TO CEASE FIGHT

Display True Essence of Soldierly Spirit, War and Navy Offices Exhort

By the Imperial decision on armistice His Majesty the Emperor has shown the way the people are to follow and at the same time through the Imperial Rescript given to the soldiers His Imperial Majesty has directed them to endure the unendurable in order to solidify permanently the foundation of the State.

In accordance with the Imperial decision the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Naval General Staff ordered the entire Imperial Japanese Forces to suspend hostilities. At the same time the War Office and the Navy Office notified all the Navy and Army Forces over the radio the following matters that should be attended to following conclusion of an armistice agreement:

"The Imperial Command on armistice has already been given and concrete matters we should observe will be made known one after another in the near future. We have received the Imperial Command with a determination by overcoming our intense grief. We should conduct ourselves with care with a view to crowning the united Imperial Forces with the last honor. A thousand emotions will crowd our minds as we see before our eyes the concrete matters which we must observe after the armistice.

"His Imperial Majesty fully aware of the feeling of the warriors has commanded that we 'endure the unendurable' for the sake of the whole of the Empire. The entire armed force should now thoroughly realize the feeling of those units who had to withdraw full of emotions by suppressing their individual feelings from Guadalcanal island leaving behind them the corpses of their comrades with whom they had pledged to die together.

"As to the measures to be taken following the conclusion of an armistice regarding arms, ammunition, munition articles and personnel, concrete orders shall be issued. In that event, every soldier is requested to conduct himself strictly in accordonce with orders and stipulations true to the spirit of the Imperial Forces.

"Should any soldier resort to a reckless action caused by his own judgment or in disregard of clear stipulations such action will result not only in multiplying the hardships of 100,000,000 people but disobeying the Imperial Command.

"It is more difficult for soldiers to defend than to attack. It is much more difficult for them to conduct themselves in time of adversity than a favorable situation. We are now facing the very situation in which we should display the essence of the spirit of soldiers as directed by the August Wishes of His Majesty the Emperor."

COMMENTS ON ATOMIC BOMB

N.Y. Herald Tribune Questions Retaining by U.S. of New Weapon

The New York Herald Tribune in a comment on Friday questioned whether it was wise for the secret of the atomic bomb to be retained by the United States and urged the "nationalization" of the new weapon, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

"It is true that there are grave differences between Russian, British and American viewpoints as to the policy in Europe," the paper said. "It is also true that the atomic bomb has introduced a new instrument of policy into the world." "But," the paper stressed, "it is a far too explosive weapon to be applied to the international scene."

The Herald Tribune declared that the "object of all reasonable men must be not to play with the exclusive exercise of power, but to aim at genuine internationalization of both constructive policies and destructive forces out of which the new international society is to be shaped."

Light Control Lifted Throughout Country From August 20 Noon

Beginning noon on Monday the precautionary light control was removed all over the country by the order issued by the Air Defense Headquarters of the Home Ministry on the basis of Article 4 of the Light Control Regulations. By this step all outside lights and the lights in the buildings above three stories may be put on without any restrictions.

His Imperial Majesty Asks Government To Brighten Up the People's Daily Life

The gracious solicitude of His Majesty the Emperor for brightening up the people's daily life was revealed by Prime Minister H.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni at the Cabinet Council held Sunday afternoon.

When the extraordinary Cabinet Council was opened at 2 p.m. Sunday afternoon, the Prime Minister announced that, in being received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor the same day, His Imperial Majesty gave the following most gracious words.

"Brighten up the people's life after the conclusion of the war. For instance immediately lift the light control and brighten up the streets; hurry the re-establishment of amusement facilities, and speedfly abolish mail censorship."

The Cabinet decided immediately to observe the spirit of the gracious Imperial wish and hurriedly put into effect various measures for brightening up the people's daily life. The Council then approved the appointment of the new Home Vice-Minister and was closed at 4 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE ISSUED TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Welfare Ministry Asks Obedience to August Wishes, Maintenance of Calm

In consideration of the uneasiness, about their future livelihood. of some of the industrial workers who have been hitherto engaged in the production of war arms, the Welfare Ministry last week issued the following statement earnestly advising the workers to keep calm until practical measures to cope with the present situation were announced

"Upon receiving the Imperial Rescript to end the war, we cannot but express our sincere regret that we were not able to serve His Majesty the Emperor as we had wanted to and at the same time pledge that we are resolved to forge straight ahead for the reconstruction of the country, enduring whatever difficulties may be ahead of us.

"We express our sincere sympathy to some millions of workers who have hitherto devoted themselves to the production of war arms. The Government authorities are determined to enforce proper measures to cope with the present situation, in accordance with the Imperial Wishes and in consideration of the worries of those workers.

"Should any one resort to thoughtless action, he must be accused of not living up to the August Wishes.

"Pending the enforcement of adequate measures by the authorities concerned and the workers' livelihood is established afresh. the workers are requested to observe discipline under the guidance of factory owners or managers and thus to faithfully maintain their dignity as industrial workers."

Restriction on Social Life

As a result of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration the social life of the Japanese people will be subjected to restrictions and no easy idea as to the future livelihood of the Japanese people can be entertained, warned the Yomiuri-Hochi in an article which runs as follows:

After the conclusion of an armistice the occupation forces of the Allied Armies will advance into Japan and will enforce military administration. Although it is not clear at present as to the strength of the occupation forces it is regarded that the armed strength of the occupation forces will be around XX thousand. The occupation forces will be stationed in designated areas and will attend to the task for the fulfillment of the articles of the Potsdam Declaration.

The territory of Japan as announced by the Potsdam Declaration will be divided into the occupied zone under the military administration and the unoccupied zone. It goes without saying that the offering of living quarters and foodstuffs to the occupation army will seriously affect the livelihood of the people both at present and in the future.

The control of transportation organs such as railway, motor cars and others and the censorship of communication will be enforced. By the disarmament of the whole armed force the army fleets, aircraft and munitions industry will cease to exist. A big change will occur in the society as a result of the demobilization and dissolution of all munitions companies. It must be expected that this state of affairs will last semi-permanently.

Currency inflation is now presenting a serious problem and as a basic measure for coping with this situation it is considered essential that necessary articles of the people should be marked in large numbers. Reparations imposed on Japan must be paid in kind and this will conflict with the basic contermeasure or the preventing of vicious inflation. Because of this situation the question of currency inflation will inevitably assume serious proportions.

In addition to the question of reparations in kind there is a big question of payment in goods and that of specie for the military scripe issued in the southern areas which were under the Japanese occupation and for the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China and the Federal Reserve Bank of China in Central China and North China, and for the notes of the Bank of Manchoukuo in Manchoukuo and those of the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan in Chosen and Taiwan respectively. It must be expected that this question will seriously affect the economic life of the Japanese people.

CHIANG WILL TRANSFER HIS CAPITAL TO NANKING

Move Will Be Completed by October 10; N. China Political Body to Carry On

According to a Reuter dispatch from Chungking dated August 19, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 19 reported.

According to the information from well-informed quarters some 20 000 to 30,000 Chinese communist troops are making preparations for a forestalling attack on Wuhu in preparation for penetrating Nanking. However, the Chinese communist troops are poorly armed and the Chungking authorities are not attaching much importance to the development of the situation.

Authoritative Chungking Government quarters assert that the transfer of the capital to Nanking is expected to be completed by October 10, the Double Tenth Festival, according to a Chungking report relayed to Domei from Lisbon on August 17.

Meanwhile, 60 bankers are expected to be dispatched to Shanghai soon to prepare for the installation of banks in Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, Chungking Government authorities announced on August 17.

Dissolution Postponed

With the dissolution of the National Government, the North China Political Affairs Commission met to discuss future steps. As a result, it was decided that in consideration of the commission being a regional organ, it would not be immediately dissolved but would remain for the present to wind up various matters and apply itself to securing the livelihood of the people, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking on August 18.

Tani Exhorts Chinese

Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, took the occasion of the dissolution of the National Government at Nanking to appeal to the leaders of the Government and to all thinking people in China to revert to the way of the sage which has been observed in East Asia from generation to generation for untold ages, according to a Domei Nanking dispatch of August 17. Ambassador Tani said:

I find deep feelings crowding my mind after reading the declaration of the National Government stating its intention to dissolve. It is more than two years since I assumed office. The interval has been a period during which I have come into close touch with the various leaders of the National Government, and I am persuaded that I am a Japanese knowing their purposes better than any other.

As a result of the change which has come about in the general situation, I find these people confronted with entirely new conditions. But their endeavors in the past, I am convinced, have not been without purpose.

Like us, they have during the past four-odd years worked laboriously in order to maintain the general situation in East Asia. Upon looking back, I find my sympathy going out unendingly to them. The situation has changed and they have to make a fresh start.

I have no doubt that all in China will try to profit by what they have done in the past, lay plans for the future, and working in close unity, start on the way toward a rehabilitated and a reconstructed China.

There is a Chinese saying about behaving like a sage even in a dispute. There is the way of the sage to be followed by men even when they are engaged in a struggle. The moment the fight is over the parties concerned should return to relations as between sages. This is applicable not only to disputes within China but also to ones between Japan and China.

The present is the time for us to recollect the fact that we were born in the Orient and try to go back to the way based on morality. I have a conviction that the thinking people of China will [illegible] my views and acquit themse[illegible]ding to these lights in the [illegible]tion in which they find themselves. From the depths of my heart I extend my best wishes for the health of the leaders of the National Government.

LIEUT. GENERAL OBATA IS GIVEN CABINET POST

Named Minister Without Portfolio; Furui Is Vice-Chief Of Home Affairs

Lieutenant General Toshishiro Obata, on Sunday was appointed Minister without Portfolio, the Board of Information announced at 5 p.m. the same day.

Lieutenant-General Obata, 65, hails from Kochi Prefecture. In 1932 he served as a departmental chief in the General Staff, and in 1935 was appointed President of the Military Staff College. In the following year he was placed on the reserve list. He is a noted military strategist and was asked to enter the Cabinet because his ability is needed in handling various postwar issues.

Furui Home Vice-Minister

Yoshisane Furui, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, was appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs on Sunday. Together with his appointment, those of Masazane Hashimoto, Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, and Nobuya Ban, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, as Director of the Peace Bureau of the Home Office and Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, respectively, were announced.

Mr. Furui, 43, comes from Tottori Prefecture. Upon graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1925, he entered the Home Office. In July, 1943, he was appointed Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture. At that time he was reputed as the youngest Governor.

In April, this year, simultaneous with the resignation of the Koiso Cabinet, Mr. Furui resigned as Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture but in June he was appointed Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

GREEK CABINET FORMED

Appointees for Five New Posts Bared by Premier Voulgaris

Greek Premier Admiral Petros Voulgaris on August 17 completed the formation of the new Greek Cabinet which has been functioning with some posts unfilled since August 11, according to a Domei report. According to the announcement the Premier has taken the portfolio of Minister of Interior.

Other new appointments were John Politis, Foreign Affairs; Bail Dyriacopoulos, Justice; Colonel Mahas, Transport; Admiral Christos Louis, Posts and Telegraphs; and Vasil Dendramis, Undersecretary of the Press Ministry.

Must Make Decisions

The new Greek Government has two main decisions to make; namely, to appoint a del[illegible]tion to attend the Conference [illegible]oreign Ministers to be held in [illegible]don next month and the que[illegible] of fixing a date for the elections, according to a London report of August 19 received in Stockholm.

Technically, elections should be possible by the middle of October although in three districts of northern Greece things have been too unsettled for election preparations so far. There is also the issue where displaced people should vote. However, the Greek Government's chief difficulty is to find a date which all parties will accept as fair.

Resignations Are Accepted

The White House announced on Friday that the resignations offered by Archibald MacLeish and J. C. Holmes, Assistant Secretaries of State, had been accepted, according to a Washington report reaching Lisbon. Their successors have not been selected yet, the report said.

DE GAULLE VISITING U.S. FOR TALKS WITH TRUMAN

French Head Expected to Explain France's Future Ties With Reich, Indo-China

The United States State Department announced on August 18 that President Charles De Gaulle of the Provisional Government of France is expected to arrive in Washington on August 22 and meet President Harry Truman in conference, according to a Washington dispatch to Lisbon on August 18, quoted by Domei.

Reuter Scribe Comments

Commenting on General De Gaulle's coming visit to President Truman, Reuter's press correspondent, Harold King, states that the meeting is regarded as the first opportunity for the head of the French Government to discuss directly with one of France's major allies the vital problems connected with the peace settlement. It is hoped that the Washington talks will be followed by similar talks in other Allied capitals.

A French spokesman has indicated that among the questions on which General DeGaulle will explain the French viewpoint are the future relations of France with Germany, Indo-China, French interests generally in the Pacific, and aid to French economy.

No reply has been received from Washington or London to the French request to take part in the Japanese armistice. The correspondent states, that unofficial talks in Paris that the Allies must be unwilling to return Indo-China to France, is not shared by the French Government.

As for Germany. France is particularly interested in the Ruhr and its outlying districts. These areas together with Alsace Lorrain form an economic and industrial bloc from the French point of view that are divided between the French and the British as far as the zones of occupation in Germany are concerned. The basic French idea is that the highly industrial western part of Germany. including the Ruhr, must be withdrawn from political control of any central German Government and must permanently be administered by an international body representing the Western Allies.

REVOLT IN BUENOS AIRES

Danger of Heavy Fighting Averted As Police Overpower Nationalists

Pressmen in Buenos Aires had a grandstand view of the battle for the Buenos Aires Building on Thursday night in which 26 Argentine nationalists had barricaded themselves, according to a Buenos Aires report reaching Lisbon.

Over 20 shots were fired, the report said, and later there was danger of heavy fighting. Finally, the police reinforcement arrived armed with submachine guns calling on the nationalists to come out of the building with their hands up. Twenty-six men came out shouting "Long live nationalism."

The building is in the street where many newspapers and news agencies have offices.

Barrio Chosen President

Diege Martinez Barrio, Speaker of the Spanish Cortes during the Republican regime, on Friday, was elected provisional President of the Spanish Republican Government by more than 100 deputies meeting in Mexico City, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Mexico City report. Barrio took oath of office and President Avila Camacho of Mexico granted an extraterritorial status to the City Hall where the ceremony took place so the acts by the Cortes will have legality, the report said.

5 Bulgarian Ministers Quit

Five Ministers in the Bulgarian Government resigned on Friday as a protest against holding elections on August 26, a Reuters report from Sofia reaching Stockholm said. The Ministers handed in their resignation after Premier Kimtan Georgeiv announced that the national elections would be held as scheduled on August 26. Four Ministers who held the portfolios of Agriculture, Finance, Railways and Social Policy had sought the postponement of the elections, the report said.

Thai Cabinet Resigns

The Khuang Aphaiwong Cabinet of Thailand tendered its resignation en bloc at 3 p.m. August 17 to Prince Pridi Phanamyong, member of the Council of Regency, according to a Domei dispatch from Bangkok on August 18.

Ired by Use of Atomic Bomb, London Vicar Disobeys King's Order to Hold Special Rites

The Vicar of St. Albans Church in London refused to open his church for Thanksgiving Services, which the King ordered to be held all over England, according to the London correspondent of the Aftonbladet in his report dated August 16, says a Stockholm report.

The reason for this is that the Vicar does not wish his Church to be used for any Thanksgiving of "Manslaughters" of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Vicar of St. Albans is far from being the only person with these views.

London papers are full of letters from readers who express their indignation over the use of the atomic bomb and who cite the Vatican's attitude toward this weapon.

Several Labor members of Parliament have also categorically condemned the atomic bomb. If it continues like this, there will be a storm of opinions against the atomic bomb, although it was this weapon which shortened the war.

BRITISH BARE INTENTION TO REOCCUPY HONGKONG

London Spokesman Affirms Claim—Struggle Seen With China for Crown Colony

A British Foreign Office Spokesman said the colony of Hongkong is a part of the British Empire and that Britain intends to occupy it just as any other part, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm. However, according to the Associated Press, this British spokesman said the British are not racing with the Chinese to see who gets there first. Hongkong is a British Crown Colony and has been British-held for 100 years. The future of Hongkong is said to be under official discussion. This British spokesman said that he could not confirm that China had told Britain she intended to occupy this great base.

Struggle Seen Looming

Indications are that there will be quite a struggle over the question of occupation of Hongkong between the Chinese and British, according to reports reaching Lisbon. A London datelined report said that the British Foreign Office has affirmed its claim on Hongkong and declared "we intend to occupy it—we will not race the Chinese to it.

A UP report from China claimed that the Chinese want Hongkong and many are determined to raise a row that would be heard in every United Nations capital if the British retain it as almost certainly they will For many Chinese, the report said, a Hongkong in British hands would be a bitter and shameful reminder of China's submission to extraterritoriality.

On the other hand, the report continued, the British contend with legalistic accuracy that the colony has no connection with extraterritoriality and had been part of the empire for 103 years.

Well-informed, high-placed Chinese said, "We will be shocked if Britain insists on retaining Hongkong after the war. We believe the pressure of opinion of other nations can be brought to bear to make the British return Hongkong to China."

Paradoxically, Chinese diplomatic circles in London on Sunday night categorically denied American reports of the race between the Chinese and British forces to reach Hongkong first and declared "China has no such intention to seize any Allied territory whether Hongkong or any other."

These circles stated that it is the "established policy of China to seek settlement of any and all questions affecting her interests only by amicable negotiations and agreement. Sino-British relations have been and remain most friendly."

INDUSTRIAL RECONVERSION MAPPED OUT BY AMERICA

The United States Government on Friday mapped out plans for a swift industrial reconversion and took a number of steps to "cheer" the country which was staggered by official forecasts of 5,000,000 people being unemployed within six months and 9,000,000 within a year, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon on August 17.

According to the report the main emphasis was on President Truman's proposal for the legislation which would enable the government to establish a yearly program of "full employment" even if the government must provide the work.

The report expected that the elimination of 400 wartime controls on materials will aid the industry's reconversion to peacetime economy. These are to be announced at the weekend and reportedly will speed up raw materials to starved peacetime factories.

President Truman on Thursday relaxed the "wage-freeze" policy to permit wage boosts providing there was no increase in prices. He has also asked labor to renew wartime "no strike" pledge which was repudiated after the end of the war by the important CIO.

Metals Control Abolished

The U.S. War Production Board on Friday night abolished virtually all its control over three basic metals used by the war industry—steel, copper and aluminum—thus making their use available for manufacture of civilian products, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington message.

GREW IS SLATED TO GET VITAL POSITION IN JAPAN

Former Ambassador to Tokyo Expected to Control Administration Here

An International News Service dispatch from Washington reported that Joseph C. Grew. who has resigned the post of Undersecretary of State, is expected to be given an important post regarding the administrative control of Japan. a Domei dispatch as relayed from Stockholm on August 18 reported.

Grew as Adviser

The resignation of Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State and former Ambassador to Tokyo, immediately brought the speculation that he would be appointed political adviser to General Douglas MacArthur in connection with ruling Japan, according to an August 17 Lisbon dispatch quoting a Washington report.

Mr. Grew stated in his letter of resignation that he was leaving after many years in the foreign service and that this was the proper time to lay down the responsibility of public affairs.

Mr. Grew's name has been prominently mentioned for appointment as adviser to General MacArthur and his resignation from the State Department would pave the way for his taking up duties again in the Orient.

Meanwhile another report said that President Truman announced the resignation of Mr. Grew and the promotion of Assistant Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to his post.

Mr. Acheson will handle State Department relations with Congress and will serve as Acting Secretary of State during the absence of Secretary of State James Byrnes who is expected to leave Washington shortly for the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France.

U.S. CASUALTIES MOUNT

Washington Reveals Army and Navy Losses Reach 1,070,000

The United States Government announced on August 17 that the total casualty list of the United States army and navy in the present war reached 1,070 000, including 252,146 dead, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, quoting a Washington dispatch.

It said that the army suffered 199,183 dead 570,997 wounded; 118,302 taken prisoners; 33 653 missing or a total of 922,135, while the navy includinf Marines and Coast Defense Guards disclosed dead, 52,963; wounded, 80,171; taken prisoners, 3,694; missing 10,553 or a total of 147,381.

The total dead reaching 252,146 shows an increase of 2,534 compared with last week's announcement.

In the above casualties are not included the 1,196 crew members of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis which was sunk recently by the Japanese in the Philippine waters, and several thousands who were killed or wounded in the recent battles in the Pacific area.

ARMISTICE OBSERVED BY SOVIETS AND JAPANESE

Negotiations Being Conducted Successfully on Spot By Both Missions

Negotiations are being successfully conducted right on the spot between the Japanese and the Soviet military missions which arrived at Hsinking, Mukden and Kungchuling, respectively on August 19, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Hsinking dated August 20. In the meantime, armistice is being observed by the Soviet troops and the Japanese Forces on the front.

Chinese Mission Arrives

A cable from Manila reported that the Chinese delegates to the armistice talks headed by General Hsu Yung-chang arrived in Manila by air from Chungking on August 18. The party included besides General Hsu one army and navy officer respectively and 12 American, Australian and Chinese newspapermen a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 18 reported.

British Objective Given

Britain will dispatch a small task force to Japan and land marines and sailors, but the main object of the British landing force is for the release of British war prisoners, Reuters reported, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

Australia Seek Bigger Role

Demanding a greater part in the forthcoming peace conference Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley made the following statement on August 17 according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 18, relaying reports from Canberra:

"The Australian Government thinks that the Australian war efforts have not been fully recognized. When deciding terms of peace, Australia should be given a relatively important position proportionate to the contribution made by the country toward the war efforts. The Australian Government notified the British Government that the former was ready to dispatch its Army, Navy and Air forces to participate in the operations against the Japanese mainland. Thus, the Australian forces consisting of some warships, two brigades and two air companies have been included in the British Pacific Fleet. Not only that, Australia promised to share responsibilities with Britain in the Southeast Pacific area by suggesting to look after Borneo and other territories now occupied by the Japanese Forces. With a view to participating in the reoccupation of Singapore and Malay, Australia will dispatch its representatives to witness the surrender of Malay."

Dutch Troops for E. Indies

The Dutch Government has decided to dispatch a part of the army in Holland to the Netherlands East Indies in September and October. It is further reported that the Dutch Government plans to send an additional 25,000 men next year. The Dutch Expeditionary Force is now being trained in England, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 18 reported, quoting a Hague dispatch.

Norwegians to Take Over

The Norwegian Government will take over the civil administration of Norway on September 1, it was announced on Saturday by the Luxembourg radio according to a Domei report from Stockholm. Norway, since liberation from the Germans, had been administered by the Allied military government.

Pearl Harbor Facts Demanded by Walsh In Note to Forrestal

In a note sent to Navy Secretary Forrestal, Chairman David Walsh of the Senate Navy Committee, demanded the public announcement of the true facts concerning the Pearl Harbor attack, according to a Washington report, says a Domei report from Lisbon. With the conclusion of the war, any excuse for keeping the Pearl Harbor incident a secret is gone, and the Navy Department should immediately release all documents and results of investigation concerning the Pearl Harbor attack, he said. Congress will also ask for clarification of the responsibility for the attack. He also asked that Navy authorities submit to the Navy Committee all documents respecting the Pearl Harbor case.

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The Revival of Political Activity

The Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, Japan's omnibus political association which had absorbed all the former political parties, is reported to be contemplating dissolution. The disappearance of this association is merely a matter of time. It is a foregone conclusion that it cannot continue its present existence. The question is only whether the organization should be dissolved immediately or whether, in order to prevent too sudden a disruption in the political world, the organization should be allowed to change itself into something else with some pretense of continuity. In any event, its brief career is ended.

Many of the smaller groups which had been absorbed into the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, like the Gokoku Doshikai, are cutting loose to decide on their own independent initiative whether to dissolve or to continue. But in any case they are apparently resolved to decide matters by themselves without relation to the actions of the larger body.

Already the various members of the Diet and other politicians are holding numerous consultations, planning their future course of action and preparing for the revival of the intense political activity which is bound to come. The Diet again promises to become the center of the nation's political influence as in the halcyon days of its predominant power of nearly two decades ago, and the signs are plentiful of a resurgence of popular political interest. That the authorities recognize the need for allowing the fullest opportunity for the development of popular political action is to be seen in Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki's maiden public statement in which he declared that the Government is prepared to permit unprecedented freedom of speech.

All this is as it should be. It is fitting and proper that the representatives of the people should come to the fore at this time to work for the salvation of the country, since the old elements which have controlled the Government during the past several years have failed to steer the nation clear of the shoals upon which it has now become impaled. The people must provide for a new leadership to salvage the ship of state and to set it upon the new course which will take it eventually to its rightful glorious destination.

The question exists, however, as to whether the political elements which are now preparing to compete for power are motivated by the proper motives. Why is there such a sudden stampede from the controlled and regimented politics of the wartime political organizations to the free and individualistic political methods reminiscent of an earlier era?

To be sure, one of the reasons for the present widespread breaking away from the unitarian politics represented by the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai is the natural reaction against the artificiality of the wartime political organizations. It is true that there was universal recognition of the need for maintaining a unified political front during the war, and all political groups accordingly more or less willingly subordinated their individual interests to the demand for complete cooperation. But it cannot be denied that the uniting of all the diverse political elements into one organization possessed elements of artificiality, and whether under the earlier Imperial Rule Assistance movement or under the more recent Dai Nippon Seiji Kai there was lacking the necessary element of spontaneity and vitality. Determined resolve and lofty intentions there might have been, but the essential spark of life was missing. Now that with the end of the war the forces which demanded unity at any cost have been removed, it is only natural that the various divergent elements are hurrying to regain their distinctive individuality.

But if the trend toward freer political activity is based on the ulterior motive of currying the favor of the Allied Powers by appearing to fall in with their democratic ideology, and if there is any conscious design to shorten the period of the Allied military occupation by appearing to comply quickly with the Allied demand for the establishment of a democratic regime in Japan, the result will be unfortunate. A new political system must be established in Japan, but it must be a system evolved sincerely and soundly as a natural development springing from the real life of the Japanese people. Anything else would only invite suspicion and contempt.

In all probability, there is no such ulterior motive behind the recent trend. The actions of the politicians are too pell-mell and impetuous to admit the likelihood of any conscious design. But any inclination toward such a design should be rigidly avoided.

More dangerous is the possibility that the politicians will be tempted by the sudden removal of restrictions to scramble for special privileges for special interests. It was this abuse of political influence which led to the suppression of political parties in the past, and if the same abuse should be repeated, the politicians will only be inviting the storm of another disastrous reaction.

But if the recent revival of activity among the politicians is motivated by the patriotic desire to uncover and develop a new leadership for the Japanese nation at the time of its greatest crisis, this revived political activity is to be warmly welcomed. Japan today needs new leaders with new ideals and a new vision for the construction of a new and better nation. Such leaders must emerge from the classes which hitherto have not had a "chance to render their due share of contribution to the administration of the State." It is the function and duty of the political parties to uncover and unleash this potentiality.

No doubt the present political leaders can only take the preliminary preparatory steps. Revolutionary changes will probably have to occur; new parties representing new elements hitherto considered impossible of appearing upon Japan's political arena will probably make their appearance. But it is all to the good for the ultimate salvation of Japan. Whatever may have been the restrictions which have heretofore impeded Japan's political development, there can be no question that the Japanese people possess the inherent capacity to make a success of responsible government. It is only a question of freeing the latent potentialities of the Japanese people. The government which the Japanese people will eventually evolve will naturally differ in superficial detail from the democratic governments of the Western nations, as is proper and inevitable in the light of their different backgrounds. But it can be made a government which will command the respect and win the appreciative understanding of the rest of the world, and simultaneously command the self-respect and express the essential spirit of the Japanese people themselves. It is to be hoped that the present revival of political activity will prove to be the prelude to the emergence of such a government which the Japanese people deserve to have.

Facts Worth Noting

Peru

Manuel Prado y Ugarteche—President
Alfredo Solf y Muro—Foreign Minister
Ricardo de la Prunte—Home Minister
Guillermo del Pederegal—Finance Min.
Cesar de la Fuente—War Minister
Federico D. Dulanto—Navy Minister
Lino Cornejo—Justice Minister
Pedro M. Oliveira—Education Minister
Carlos Moreyra—Public Works Minister
Constantino Carvallo—Labor Minister
Fernando Melgar—Air Minister
Godofredo Labarthe—Agriculture Min.
R. Laurent—Chief of Army Staff
M. Quigley—Chief of Naval Staff

THE FOOD PROBLEM

Rice Must Be Eaten in Unpolished State

By KAIZO NOMA
Assistant Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University

I

What is the actual situation regarding the nation's food production, distribution and consumption? The following is a comparative study of the food problems in the years before the China Affair and after particularly following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in respect to the increased production of foodstuffs, government control, and the substance of wartime meals, so as to impart correct information to the general public regarding these important problems.

Generally speaking, there has been a considerable discrepancy in round figures between the plans for increased production and actual output. However, it is an undeniable fact that production has remained stationary from the years preceding the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair to the present, not to mention the fact that recent output has exceeded normal production.

Plans for increasing production of rice call for a crop of approximately 71,000,000 koku but actual production has been around 63,500,000 koku, the latter constituting a normal yearly production. This means there is a difference of about 7,700,000 koku between the figures for planned production and actual output. At any rate, we have been successfully maintaining the normal production. As to wheat and barley, 30,000,000 koku is the goal while actual production in recent years has been on the average of 23,000,000 koku. The difference of 7,000,000 koku certainly is large, but actual production exceeds the normal output.

These statistics indicate that although Japan has been waging war for more than 12 or 13 years since the Manchurian Incident, her production of staple foodstuffs, namely, rice and wheat (including barley), has never decreased. It may be said that Japan's wartime agriculture has achieved miraculous feats, because the areas under cultivation have been decreased by tens of thousands of chobu, farm labor has been considerably reduced and the supplies of fertilizers, fodder, chemicals and farm implements have also been cut to a great extent. It is truly a wonder that the Japanese farmers have been able to maintain normal production despite great handicaps.

Have Performed Miracles

The stable condition of our food production can be clearly seen by comparing it with the agricultural output of the European belligerents during the First World War. The production of foodstuffs in both Germany and France at the end of the first year of that war was reduced by more than 10 per cent and the rate of reduction subsequently increased until it was about 50 per cent in the fifth year of the war. This decrease in food production can be explained by the fact that as these nations were territorially adjacent to each other, their lands became battlefields. However, it may truly be said that Japanese farmers have performed miracles by turning out crops of main cereals exceeding production despite many adverse factors.

Everybody knows that the foodstuffs consumed in Japan have not been supplied solely by the farmers in the mainland but that they have been partially supplied from Chosen and Taiwan, in some years the former supplying as much as 10,000,000 koku and the latter as much as 5,000,000 koku or more. Formerly, rice used to be imported also from Thailand, Saigon and Rangoon. Until recent years, the total consumption of rice and other cereals in Japan Proper was estimated at 100,000,000 koku.

However, with the increasing difficulties in transportation it became more and more dangerous to depend on overseas regions for rice and other cereals. Thus, we have learned to depend 100 per cent on our own production of staple foodstuffs amounting to 90,000,000 koku. Thus, there is a yearly deficiency of about 10,000,000 koku.

Against this deficiency in the supply of rice and other cereals, the demand for them has been on a steady increase due to the fact that the nation's population has been increasing by something like 800,000 or 900,000 per year and also because considerable amounts of food are absorbed by the armed forces. Thus, despite increased production, we must enforce restrictions on consumption.

Ration Setup Studied

I shall review the food situation before and after the China Affair, especially the rationing of food now in force.

Dieticians have decided that the required food per adult person per day should supply between 2,100 and 2,400 calories. Although Japanese food is believed to be lacking in nourishment, it has been found by the Institute of Promotion for Scientific Research that Japanese food provides between 2,600 and 2,900 calories, sub-divided as follows: rice or wheat, 600 grams; vegetables, 500 grams, and others, such as sea food, meat, edible oils, sugar, etc. totaling 100 grams; for a total of 1,200 grams. Going a step further, it was also found that these foods contain the following albumin, 80 grams; fats, 20 grams; and carbon hydrate, between 560 and 580 grams. The Cabinet Statistics Board has evolved a diet providing 2,600 calories for salaried men and industrial workers, and 3,300 calories for farmers. Two private experts, Sasaki and Kuwahara, made a detailed investigation among the farmers of Iwate Prefecture and found that they derived from 2,300 to 2,600 calories per day from their meals. Their investigation shows that although the consumption of rice by these farmers is less compared with other places, they were in a much better physical condition because their main food consists of beans.

However, the most common defect in Japanese food is to be found in the fact that the amount of animal fats and albumin contained therein is comparatively small, but this defect has been corrected through the proper guidance of the dieticians, as has been proved by the increased amount of sea products and meat now being consumed.

The wartime food ration for an adult person consists of 330 grams of rice and 23 grams of miso (bean paste) with fish once in several days and meat once a month. As to vegetables, potatoes constitute the main food, while other vegetbles are distributed when available. The daily average amount of vegetables per day per person amount [illegible] a little over 400 grams. T[illegible] total amount of calories per da[illegible]ived from this diet is estimated [illegible] about 1,400 or 1,500 calories. This ration was not decided upon by the Government from any dietic standpoint, but from the relations of supply and demand and from the necessity of regulation in consumption.

Bodies Adjusted Themselves

Thus, the amount of wartime food rations has been reduced by one-half or one-third and its calory content by more than 1,000 as compared with the peacetime standard. Of course, there are some foodstuffs which can be purchased freely, but despite that fact, there is a great difference between the amount of food eaten in peacetime and that consumed in wartime. It is only natural that a normal person felt at the start that the ration was insufficient, but gradually their bodies adjusted themselves to the new diet with desirable results in their physical conditions. For instance, there have been noted a decrease in the cases of stomach trouble from over-eating as well as dysentery among children which also comes from reckless feeding.

In the present food ration system main stress is laid on the amount of foodstuffs with almost no consideration being given to their quality. Therefore, there is much room for improvements—it is necessary that quality as w[illegible] as quantity should be given [illegible] consideration. Efforts must be [illegible] to bring about the best possibl[illegible]lts in the quality of rationed f[illegible]stuffs. Of the total of 420 or 230 grams of food supplied to one per day some 320 or 330 grams is taken up by rice. In view of the scarcity of this main cereal, it is essential that a method of deriving as much nourishment as possible from this foodstuff be contrived. And such an effective method is found in the policy of eating unpolished rice instead of polished rice. The Government is supporting this policy but it is a matter of regret that it is not actually enforcing it.

Some opinions against the use of unpolished rice have been voiced, but such opposition loses its power in view of the drastic cut in the amount of food in wartime. I am in favor of having the people eat unpolished rice as a wartime emergency measure.

Some dieticians say that if a person takes only 1,400 calories of food per day he will be so weak that he will almost lose his power to walk. But the undeniable fact is that we have been actively and increasingly engaged in wartime labor on rationed foodstuffs with our health unimpaired. There is much doubt as to the truth of the views advanced by some dieticians who have been pointing out that the small amount of fats and albumin taken by the Japanese people constitutes a dietary deficiency. But against this argument is the fact that with the increase in the popularity of Western dishes, the physical condition of our people has been deteriorating. In the past when unpolished rice was eaten by our people, they were hardy and capable of enduring great hardships. At present, the farmers are as vigorous as ever and farming villages are continuing to send stalwart men to the front. The above proves that even scientific facts are to be doubted.

(To Be Concluded)

THE LIFE OF NICHIREN

Sets Out for Further Search Of Knowledge

V

No more enigmatic character has appeared in our history than this subject of our essay. To his enemy he was a blasphemer, a hypocrite, a belly-server, a king of mountebanks and all that. Books were written, some of them very ingenious, to prove his charlatanism. He is the favorite mark of attack when Buddhism is to be ridiculed by its enemies. He is made the scapegoat of all that is approbrious in that religion, by his brother-Buddhists out of his own sect. No man in Japan had more calumnies piled upon him. And when Christianity made its appearance in the land, it too took its part in the matter, and many more stones were thrown at him from that quarter as well. I know one of its famed ministers once turning his whole attention in that direction. Indeed, for a Christian man in Japan to write anything laudatory of this man sounds as impious as to speak good words for Judas Iscariot.

But I for one venture my honor, if need be, for this man. Most of his doctrines, I grant, cannot stand the test of the present-day criticism. His polemics were inelegant, and his whole tone was insanoid. He certainly was an unbalanced character, too pointed in only one direction. But divest him of his intellectual errors, of his hereditary temperament, and of much that his time and surroundings marked upon him, and you have a soul sincere to its very core, the most honest of men, the bravest of Japanese. A hypocrite cannot keep his hypocrisy for twenty-five years and more. Neither can he have thousands of followers ready to lay down their lives for him. "A false man found a religion?" Carlyle exclaims. "Why, a false man cannot build a brick house." I look around me, and I see 5,000 temples manned by 4,000 priests and 8,0000 teachers, and 1,500,000—2,000,000 souls worshipping in them after the manner prescribed by this man, now six hundred years after his death; and I am told to take all these as the work of a shameless mountebank! My belief in human nature is too strong for me to believe in any such thing. If falsity is so permanent upon this earth, by what other means shall we distinguish honesty from it?

The most fearless of men, his courage was based wholly upon his conviction that he was Buddha's special messenger to this earth. He himself is nothing,—"a sudra of a sea-coast";—but in his capacity as a vehicle of the Pundarika Sutra, his person had all the importance of heaven and earth. "I am a worthless, ordinary priest," he once said to a man in authority; "but as a promulgator of the Pundarika Sutra, I am Sakyamuni's special messenger, and as such Brahma serves me on my right hand and Sakra on my left, the Sun guides me and the Moon follows me, and all the deities of the land bend their heads and honor me." His own life was of no account whatever to him; but that his nation should persecute him, the bearer of such a law, was lamentable to him beyond his power of expression. If demented he was, his demantia was of a noble sort, hard to be distinguished from that highest form of self-respect which knows its own worth by the worth of the mission it was sent to fulfil. Nichiren was the only man in history who has had such an estimate of himself.

Therefore, the holy sutras, and especially his own Pundarika, were the constant sources of his consolation during years of hard persecution. Turning to Nichiro his favorite disciple, who to approach his master's boat as it was launched for its voyage to the land of the exile, had his arms painfully disabled by the angry strokes of its oarsmen, Nichiren had this consolation to offer: "Know that staves and exiles are the necessary accompaniments of the preachers of the Sutra in the Latter Day. What was written in the chapter on exhortation in the Pundarika Sutra two thousand years ago, has now come upon thee and me. Rejoice, therefore, for the time of the conquest of the Sutra is at hand." His exilic epistles to his disciples are full of quotations from sutras. In one of them he writes: "In the Nirvana Sutra, we have the doctrine of 'the turning of heaviness into lightness.' We receive this heaviness in this life, and with lightness in the life to come is assured. . . . . Devabodhisattwa was killed by heretics, Aryasimha was beheaded, and Nagardjuna met diverse temptations; and they in the Right Law Age, in Buddha's own land. How much more then in this end of the earth, in the beginning of the Latter-Law Age? etc." The Christian Bible was not more precious to Luther than the Pundarika Sutra to this man. "If I can die for the sake of my Sutra, I count not my life precious," were his words on many critical occasions. A bibilolator he might have been, as in one sense Luther was; but a book certainly is a nobler object of worship than images and forces of all kinds, and a man that could die for a book is a nobler sort of hero than most that go by that name. Let the modern Christian reviler of Nichiren see whether his Book is not covered with dust; or if it is daily mumbled in his mouth, and its inspiration hotly defended, whether he could endure sword and exile for fifteen years, and stake his life and soul for it, that it might be adopted by the people to whom he is sent. Nichiren should be the last man to be stoned by the owners of that Book, which more than all other books, did fashion for the better the affairs of mankind.

Nichiren's private life was the simplest that could be imagined. Thirty years after he had established himself in the straw hut in Kamakura, we find him in a similar structure in Minobu, when wealthy laymen were his disciples, and ease and comfort were at his command. Very intolerant to what he called "Buddha's enemies," he was the mildest of men when he dealt with the poor and stricken. His letters to his disciples breathe the softest of tempers, in great contrast to the fire in his memorable "Treatise." No wonder that they thought so much of him.

Indeed, Nichiren's life always reminds me of Mahomet without the concupiscence of the latter. The same intensity, the same insanoid fanaticism, yet withal the same sincerity of purpose, and much of inward pity and tenderness, in one as in the other. Only I believe the Japanese was greater than the Arabian, in that the former had more confidence in his Sutra than the latter in his Koran. Physical force was not a necessity to Nichiren, seeing that he had such a book to trust in. It alone without any human agency is a power enough and no force is needed to establish its worth. History that has acquitted Mahomet of hypocrisy, ought to have done more toward a right estimate of Nichiren.

Divested therefore of his thirteenth century garb, of the aberration of his critical knowledge, and of a little taint of insanity that might have dwelt in him, (as it dwells in all great men, I suppose), there stands before us a remarkable figure one of the greatest of his kind in the world. No more independent man can I think of among my countrymen. Indeed, he by his originality and independence made Buddhism a Japanese religion. His sect alone is purely Japanese, while all others have had their beginnings either in Hindu, or Chinese, or Korean minds. His ambition, too, embraced the whole world of his time. He speaks of the eastward march of Buddhism from India to Japan till his time, and of the westward march of its improved form from Japan to India from his time on. He was therefore an exception among passive receptive Japanese,—not a very tractable fellow no doubt, because he had a will of his own. But such alone is the nation's backbone, while much else that goes by the name of affability, humility, receptivity, or beg-ability, is no better than the country's shame fitted only for swelling the number of "converts" in proselytizers' reports to their homeland. Nichiren minus his combativity is our ideal religious man. —K. U.

(End)

BUDDHISM AND THE WAR

Failure to Communicate Our Religious Idealism Criticized

By MASAZUMI ANDO

Buddhism lays down that every Buddhist should earnestly work for the establishment of a just and righteous State. The profound Buddhist discourses and philosophical precepts embodied in the "Tripitakas" and the numerous sutras basically converge on this particular conception. While the Buddhists of early times had made great contributions to the promotion of justice and righteousness in the world, we, the Buddhists of the present, have not accomplished anything which can surpass such contributions. Had we been able to act in accordance with the Buddhist precepts and, at the same time, shown our true religious fervor it is more than likely that Britain and the United States, being affected by our religious idealism, would certainly have been prevented from entertaining intrusive intentions in respect of East Asia. It will, therefore, be noted that the current Anglo-American intrusive attitude toward us and the peoples of this section of the globe is due to our failure in making them understand our religious idealism—a failure which is at the back of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This is, indeed, a matter of deep regret.

By persistently carrying out the policy of aggressive exploitation, Britain and the United States have assumed a dominant position in East Asia—a line of action which is fundamentally irreconcilable with the high ideals of Christianity. Until and unless appropriate steps are taken to make them give up their self-created superiority complex, it is more than palpable that conflict will continue to be seen in East Asia, thereby subjecting the world to no end of chaos and confusion. But, on the other hand, if they, by exercising self-reflection and introspection, become conscious of their erroneous ways and attempt to rectify them in such a manner as would make them genuinely interested in the future of the world, there is no doubt that East Asia will be relieved of alien pressure and peace will reign supreme throughout the world; and, thus alone can we hope for the establishment of a just and righteous international order.

The two practical methods of applying the Buddhist doctrine are the cultivation of magnanimity and suppression of evil. Those who live in accordance with the universal principles we welcome in a spirit of magnanimity, but those who live in association with evil we try to uplift by fighting with their evil proclivity. It is unnecessary to emphasize that in suppressing evil our fighting must be thorough. This does not, however, mean that we should be vindictive; rather it means that our fighting should be such as would enable them to return to true life based on true human idealism. Buddhism enjoins everyone to cultivate true peace at all times, but when moral principles are propensely violated, the Buddhists are obliged, much against their wishes, to stand up and fight against such violation with the sole object of promoting and preserving true peace. This attitude connotes what is called Buddhist mercy. We are prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to suppress evil so that the everlastingness of true peace will not be jeopardized. Therefore, so far as we are concerned, the War of Greater East Asia is a war of Buddhist mercy.

Essentially, grand concord is the core of the Oriental spirit. The idea of oneness of all and selflessness which represents the kernel of Buddhism is founded on this very same ideal. It is radically different from the idea of hegemony and rivalry which seems to be ingrained in the Occidental mind. The picture of the traditional Oriental spirit of grand concord is brightly depicted in the new harmony that has emerged in Greater East Asia. This is, in the main, due to the fact that the cultures of most of the nations of Greater East Asia are grounded on Buddhism. Henceforward, it is imperative that we should endeavor our very best to reconstruct Greater East Asia by translating into actual action the spirit of grand concord in respect of our relations not only with the fellow-Buddhists, but also with the Christians and Mohammedans.

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